Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by BRILO WHITE, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1829. [VOL. IX.....NO. 450.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or Two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 75 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

THE BANKS.

The bill to consolidate the several banks of the state, &c. introduced by Mr. *Fisher*, of this town, being put on its first reading, on the 27th ult. Mr. *Fisher* rose, (says the Raleigh Register) and observed that the subject of the Banks was one encumbered with many difficulties; and it became us to see our way perfectly clear before we attempted to act.

The *first* enquiry that presents itself is, whether it is expedient for the Legislature, at this time, to act at all on the subject of the Banks? If, on examination, we come to the conclusion that it is expedient to act, then the *next* enquiry is —What shall we do? He said, that at present, he would confine himself exclusively to the first branch of the subject, that is, shall we interfere with the matter at all?—and when the bill came up on its second reading, he should attempt to show, that the plan offered by this bill is the best one we can adopt under existing circumstances.

In entering on the first enquiry, he said, it appeared almost unnecessary to set about proving what few are hardy enough to deny. We are too recently from the bosom of the people not to know that their situation is unprecedented in the history of the State. Their difficulties have already been grea; but, unless something is done to ameliorate their condition, rest assured, that the drama is but opened. How can it be otherwise? In all countries, and in all times, the rapid reduction of the circulating medium has always been attended by distress, bankruptcy, and ruin among the people. We have seen its effects in Great Britain, on several occasions, when the Bank of England contracted its circulation; and we have seen its effects but a short time since, in several of our Northern Cities. The same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the same consequences. Hence the great danger of giving the control of the currency of the country to large banking Institutions. Unfortunately for North Carolina, our predecessors were not cautious enough in this particular, and we now feel the consequences of it.

But, sir, let us draw a little nearer to the point, and see what are the facts as to the Banks of this State?

He believed it was in the year 1819 that the Banks had the largest amount of notes in circulation. The only official statements of the Banks, however, are from the year 1823 to the present time. From these it appears that in 1824, the Bank had notes in circulation to the amount of $2,972,276. And at this time they have in circulation, $1,809,288:—thus having, in the space of four years, reduced the circulation $1,162,988, nearly one half of the whole amount, or nearly at the rate of $300,000 a year, and during the last two years, at a still more rapid rate.

If, in a commercial community, where the medium circulates quickly, and all classes, at short periods, receive the profits of their industry, distress would follow such a rapid diminution of the am'nt. of money in circulation, what must be the situation of a community purely agricultural, where the farmer can realize the results of his industry only once a year?

But, said Mr. F. I call your attention to another part closely connected with the subject. While the notes have been thus rapidly withdrawn from circulation, the debts to the Bank have been reduced in a much smaller ratio. In 1823, the am't of debts due the Banks, was $5,583,709. In 1828 they were $5,179,517. Shewing a reduction of only $404,192, or at the rate of $80,000 per year—while the circulation diminished at the rate of $300,000 per year.

We do not stop here: the operation of calling in the notes is still going on. From the Report of the Committee of Stockholders, we see that the avowed intention of the State Bank is to wind up the concern as speedily as possible; and in pursuance of that plan, we see that they now rigorously exact from their debtors regular instalments every 90 days, of 1-10th of the whole debt, the whole to be paid in *ten* instalments. If the State Bank persists in this policy, we must expect the other two Banks to do the same. Then let us look at the practical operation of this rule:—The people owe the Banks, $5,179,517. At the end of 90 days, one-tenth of this is required—say $517,951; at the end of six months, as much more; and at the end of nine months a like sum; making in nine months, $1,553,853. To this must be added 250 or 300,000 dollars for interest. Say the first sum—then you have, $1,800,853.

But the Banks have at this time in circulation only $1,809,000. In fact, they cannot have that amount, for we must suppose that since they went into operation, a large amount of the notes issued must have been lost and destroyed; making a due allowance for this, and also an allowance for what will be brought in by the United States Bank, and by Brokers, and it is evident, that before the end of nine months, every note now out will be retired from circulation—and the People of North-Carolina will stand indebted to the Banks, in a sum not less than 4 1-2 millions of dollars.

Now, can any community, much less an agricultural community, withstand this operation? If this process were practicable, what distress and calamity would not fall on the country? But, sir, it is not practicable—it is not possible:—the Banks may adhere to their rule requiring it, but the people cannot comply; and stupid must be any set of men who could expect it. But, sir, although it is not practicable for the Banks to call in as fast as they desire, still, the operation is going on, and will continue to go on. Let us say that it has gone on so far as to have taken from circulation all their notes—what then? After every State Bank, every Newbern, and every Cape Fear note is paid in, still the people will stand indebted to these Banks in about $5,500,000. This is not all. Besides the Banks, they owe to merchants, to usurers, and note-shavers—those vultures of society—and to one another as much more—say in all, 8 1-2 or 9 millions of dollars. Now, sir, where is the money to come from to pay these debts? The local Banks have withdrawn their notes—Specie has taken wings and flown away—how are they to pay? He asked those opposed to Legislative interference to answer the question.

But certain persons, aware of this dilemma, have thrown out the idea that our surplus produce of the present crop, will not only enable the people to pay a good portion of their debts, but will bring money enough into the State to supply the vacuum occasioned by withdrawing from circulation the local notes. They have even gone so far as to tell us that the surplus produce will bring into the State, at least *six million* of dollars. For one, he boldly denied it, and challenged any of them to prove their assertion. He called on them to put their finger on the items, and to show us how six millions will come.

Let us look, said Mr. F. at the character of our surplus, and the direction and nature of our trade. The leading staples of our State are Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Lumber, naval stores of every description and a few other articles. Cotton is our most valuable article. In the most prosperous crop years, it was never estimated that the State exported more than 80,000 bales of 300 wt. each. Last season, there was not as much Cotton put up as during some former years, and the crop itself was not a very heavy one. It is therefore, a liberal allowance to put the export of this article, down at 60,000 bales, which at 8 cents per lb. would yield $1,440,000.

The article of Rice, had been estimated in a report of the other House, at from 10 to 11,000 casks, which according to a calculation, would yield about $150,000.

Mr. F. here enumerated other articles, and their probable product, and summed up, by saying that the whole income for our surplus produce would fall short of $4,000,000; but he was willing to set it down to 4 millions, and asked what then? Will all this come into the State? Will you not allow some of it to remain out, to pay the debt against us, occasioned by the balance of trade heretofore? Or, will you not permit some of it to go for the purchase of articles that have become to us necessaries of life? However much we may choose to economize, we cannot stop buying all at once. But what is this debt out of the State? Who owes it, and how contracted? It is owed principally, by our merchants, and by the Banks. Owing to the state of things produced by the high price of Cotton several years since, and by the excessive issues of our banks, our merchants were encouraged to purchase largely at the North, more than they could pay cash for, and consequently, went in debt. The debt thus contracted, without doubt, has been reduced, but a portion of it is still behind. How is it to be paid? Either by produce or in notes of the local banks. We know that the greater number, even of our country merchants do buy up the articles of Cotton, for the purpose of remitting to the North. The Cotton thus bought either goes to pay their debts, or to purchase new supplies, or for both, and in either case, the Cotton thus sent off, brings back no money. The same may be said as to other articles besides cotton. As to the Banks, how come they indebted at the north? First, their notes are taken direct to the north by merchants and by visiters; and 2d, they reach the north through the western country. They are carried to the west by hog, mule and horse drovers, and by emigrants who fly from hard times here, in pursuit of better elsewhere. As soon as these notes reach the northern cities, they cease to act as a circulating medium, and are bought and sold like any other commodity in market. At one time of the year, they fall mostly into the hands of Brokers; but in the latter part of the summer they are received and held up by the merchants, for the purpose of sending to the South to buy produce. This accounts for the fact, that in the Spring and Summer, our notes in the northern markets are more depreciated than in the fall and winter. The notes thus collected by the merchants at the north, are sent out to their agents here, who expend them in the purchase of cotton and other produce. Now that portion of our surplus produce thus purchased, certainly will not bring any new circulating medium into the State. It goes simply to pay a debt existing against the State. It is true, it brings home the local notes, but we have already seen the operation by which these will soon disappear, never again to come forth.

But, I foresee that it will be objected to this, that it is not the whole view: that although the produce in the end goes to pay the debt at the north, yet in the first place, the farmer receives his price for it. This is true, and it is some source of relief; but unfortunately, the farmers are generally indebted to the merchants who buy their cotton and other produce. Yet if they were not indebted at all; but received all in cash, this would not weaken the argument. The notes of the local banks are the only circulating medium we have! we see that this medium is rapidly disappearing, and we have been told that the surplus produce will supply us with a new one. What I assert is, that the surplus produce will not *bring into* the State a new medium in place of the present one—at least in time to save the country from ruin.

Mr. F. further remarked—that he might strengthen these views, by many additional facts, but at present, he would proceed no farther. From the statements and facts already submitted, we are driven to admit certain conclusions:

First. That the Banks are rapidly calling in their notes, and that soon all will be withdrawn from circulation.

Secondly. That this will not only deprive the State of a circulating medium—a great evil in itself—but that, after every note is called in, the people will still owe the Banks 4½ millions of dollars, and as much more to other persons—making in all a debt of 8½ or 9 millions.

Thirdly. That owing to circumstances already stated, our surplus produce will not bring into the State a sufficiency of money to meet these debts and supply a medium.

And that, consequently, but two alternatives are now presented to the Legislature. Either to stand by and see thousands of its citizens ruined—or to step in and interpose the arm of protection.

Which of the two shall we adopt? Shall we sit here with folded arms, and see ruin sweep over the land? Shall we calmly witness an operation going on, that will in the end, break up and drive from our State, thousands of our most valuable, though unfortunate citizens?

He hoped not; he believed that the people of North Carolina looked with great anxiety to this Legislature, for some relief, and if we adjourned without adopting measures to give that relief, we would merit their eternal execration.

Mr. F. concluded by saying, when the bill came up on its second reading, he would endeavor to shew to the House that the plan there presented, would go far towards ameliorating the condition of the State.

Prevention of Colds.—"Perhaps," says Doct. Beddoes, "there would be hardly such a thing as a bad cold, if people when they find it coming on were to keep cool, to avoid wine and strong drinks, and to confine themselves, for a short time to a simple diet, as potatoes and other vegetables, with toast and water. I have known instances, of heat in the nostrils, difficulty of breathing, with a short tickling cough, and symptoms, threatening a violent cold, go off entirely in consequence of this plan being pursued. I have found the pulse beat from twelve to twenty strokes in a minute, less after a person at the onset of a cold has continued quite three quarters of an hour in a cold room. It is not only warmth suddenly applied, that will throw any part of the body, after it has been starved or benumbed, into violent action, and bring on inflammation; strong liquors will do the same."

Mr. Noah's Best.—We perceive by the Congressional proceedings, that Mr. Johnson has presented the Anti-Auction memorial, which is said to have been 250 yards long. During our revolutionary war, Sir George Sackville presented to the House of Commons a petition against the American war, from the county of York. He unrolled the memorial, and leaving part of it outside the door, presented it, saying, "Mr. Speaker, here is the head of a petition from my constituents, against the American war—the end of it is in the county of York." Mr. Johnson should have done the same, saying, "Mr. Speaker, here is the head of a memorial, to put down Auctions—the tail of it is in Pearl Street!" and then we should have all said, "What a long tail our puss has got!"

The other Side.—We related a day or two ago an account of a London beau, who wore a wig, a false eye, false teeth and false calves. Walking up Broadway, we saw broadly exposed to view, in a store window, corsets, false hips, pads, bishops, &c &c. These are secrets of the toilette, and never should be exposed to public view. If ladies are to be made up from such materials, the gentlemen should not be led into the secret. *Noah.*

Lorenzo Dow is about publishing a strange sort of Book, entitled "*Omnifarious Law Exemplified, how to Curse and Swear, Lie, Cheat and Kill, according to Law.*" The cast of the work is no doubt semi-religio politico, and if put into a library, would make every other volume jump out. All of you know *Lorenzo Dow*, a man that never bought a Razor in his life, and whose chin by this time would defy old Hodge, and call aloud for the operation of a chisel.

A good Toast.—The following toast was given at a Jackson dinner in Baltimore.

"*The Fair.*—The only endurable Aristocracy—who elect without votes—govern without laws—decide without appeal—and are never in the wrong."

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

At Glasgow, a man having *hissed* a performance, in which a l'Diavolo Antonio was concerned, was rudely turned out of the theatre, and taken into custody. The magistrates, on the case being brought before them, fined the manager 20 guineas, and £16. 7s. expenses. This was appealed from, by a bill of suspension, but the original decision was confirmed by the Lord Ordinary, with additional costs.

A French soldier, exiled to Siberia forty years ago, has just discovered a diamond mine, and is appointed Inspector General by the Russian government.

It is said that the officer who is second in command in the Turkish Artillery is a Frenchman, named Dalhousie, formerly a sergeant in the French service, and the same who, in 1815, assumed the command of Strasburg at the time of the insurrection of the garrison of that city.

The Viceroy of Egypt has presented one of Cleopatra's Needles to the King of France. M. Champollion, one of the French savans, in a letter from Alexandria to some of his colleagues in Paris, expresses a hope that means may be contrived to remove this monument of antiquity to France. The other obelisk belongs to England.

Exportation of Gold.—The fact is pretty well established, (says the London Observer, 25th Oct.) that a large exportation of gold to the North of Europe is now going on, to what amount it is extremely difficult to ascertain, but we should not think the quantity already sent, over estimated at one million sterling.

Part of this has been sent to effect purchases of grain, in which employment its use is indispensable, as the farmers in the interior will only accept specie in exchange for their corn: but another portion and that probably the most considerable, has been remitted for the supply of the Russian army in Turkey. The price of gold has risen to-day, and bullions is at the standard of £3 17s to 10 1-2d the ounce.

There is at this moment in the coffers of the bank of England, gold to the amount of 13,000,000 pounds.

Oyster Bank.....A "York Bank Oyster Company" is about being formed in New-York, with a capital of about fifty thousand dollars. The objects are to *improve the breed of Oysters*, and secure a plentiful supply for the tables of the metropolis.

Watch and Clock Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,

CONTINUES at the old shop, occupied in former years by his father, on Main street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

of every description, repaired on short notice, and warranted.

☞ He earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make settlement, either with cash, or by giving their notes. *Salisbury, Oct. 8, 1828.* 39

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. *July 3d, 1828.* 23

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from my stable in Guilford county, N. C. on Tuesday night, 16th inst. a sorrel mare, heavy with foal, about 15 or 16 years old; there is, on one of her hind feet some white spots, and under her mane close to her head a white streak, the hair on her breast is also [illegible]. The person that took her, she may have taken her, is a tall spare made man, his name is Irry Hester, about 35 or 40 years of age; a man of this description was seen on the mare without any saddle, his dress was common homespun. The above reward will be given for the detection of the thief. JOHN PARISH. *December 23, 1828.* 3t50

225,000 acres of LAND

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood, in the state of North Carolina on the waters of Swannano, French Board, Tuckasege and Oconalufty Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suite the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of *Iron Ore* have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville. JAS. COOK, *Agent.* *Nov. 14th, 1828.* 6m66

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

17tf THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances and the public, that, having purchased Mr. *Eben. Bickson's* Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.

He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will enable him to make the most elegant kinds of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.

Owing to the pressure of the times, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe in trusting. 13t55

His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes thereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage. *Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1828.*

Notice,

THAT we, *Peter Newton*, and *Edward Mac Grath*, have entered into copartnership in their mechanical business of

Plaistering, Brick-Laying, Painting, &c.

Fayetteville, Dec 15th, 1828. 26

LIST OF ACTS.

The following is a list of the *public* acts passed at the recent session of the Legislature of this State:

1st Act suspends, during the session of the Legislature, the provisions of the act of 1827, which requires the Treasurer and Comptroller to make monthly settlements.

2d, Provides that timber shall not hereafter be inspected by inspectors belonging to the steam mill as formerly, but by the town inspectors.

3d, Amends the act of 1800, so as to make persons taking wrecks in the sea, liable to the same penalty as taking them on land.

4th, Amends the act of 1820, so as to give jurisdiction to justices over all liquidated sums where the principal does not exceed 100 dollars.

5th, Relates to the taking of depositions. Provides that the court, where either party to a suit may require the testimony of the Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Attorney General and Solicitors in this State, may issue a commission to take their depositions, to be read in evidence in said suits, and providing further that depositions taken in a court of law shall be passed upon by the clerk of said court in the same manner as they are passed upon by clerks and masters in chancery.

6th, Gives the wife dower in an equity of redemption where there is no valid incumbrance.

7th, Provides that a majority of the justices of the County courts shall be requisite to make an order for dispensing with jurors; and that whenever a majority of the justices shall concur in ordering that jurors be so dispensed with two of their said courts, it shall not be in the power of a less number of said justices to re-

8th, Relates to grants of land from the state. Provides, that when a county surveyor shall wish to have lands surveyed in the county where he acts as principal surveyor, for the purpose of obtaining a grant from the State, the County Court shall appoint a person to make the survey, and the entry taker shall direct his warrant of survey to the person by name authorised to survey. Grants of land heretofore made to surveyors and deputy surveyors, confirmed under certain conditions.

9th, Provides that the owners of lands, on which *free negroes* and mulattoes reside with their permission, shall be liable for the public, county and parish taxes of said free negroes and mulattoes; and for refusal or neglect to give them in as free polls in their list of taxable property, the owners of land as aforesaid shall be liable to the same penalty as for a neglect or refusal to give in their own list of taxable property.

10th, Concerns divorce and alimony. Gives the Superior Courts of Law jurisdiction in all applications for alimony; and where an application is made for divorce and alimony, the court may decree alimony alone—to continne as long as the justice of the case may require. Provides further, that when a man becomes an habitual drunkard and spend-thrift, it shall be lawful for the wife to claim, and the court to decree alimony; and secures to the wife, where any decree shall be made, such property as she may acquire.

11th. Erects the County of Macon.

12th. Makes to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company a further loan of 6,000 dollars, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as the loan of 1826.

13th, Prohibits any white person from selling to a slave any fire arms, powder, shot or lead, under a penalty of 100 dollars; and also declares such trading to be an indictable offence. It also provides that if any free negro or mulatto shall trade in the above enumerated articles, he shall, on conviction, receive 39 lashes.

14th. Repeals so much of a militia act of 1806 as inflicts the penalty of 2 shillings and 6 pence for failing to have a pouch and powder horn on the days of musters; and repeals the 9th and 10th sections of the act of 1813, and provides that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the colonels from drilling their officers on the day previous to general or regimental musters.

15th, Relates to the collection of debts from deceased person's estates. Provides, that where an executor or administrator shall be warranted on any demand against his testator or intestate, before the expiration of nine months from the time of his taking upon him the office of executor or administrator, the magistrate shall endorse thereon a postponement of the trial until the expiration of said time; that on the trial of a warrant, if an executor or administrator, shall suggest that he has a defence to make on account of a deficiency of assets, the magistrate shall note such suggestion on the warrant, give judgment thereon if the plaintiff's demand be just, and return the same to the County Court, where the defendant may plead as though the suit were returnable to the said court. The executor or administrator, where a suit is brought against him, shall not be compelled to plead till after the expiration of nine months. No execution on the judgment of a justice shall be levied upon the lands of heirs and devisees. Where an execution, issued by a justice, is levied on the lands of a defendant, said defendant shall have five days notice before the term to which it is returnable. If an infant heir or devisee, against whom a judgment has been obtained on a scire facias against the real estate, has a general or regular guardian, said guardian, if the interest of the infant require it, shall obtain an order of sale to sell so much of the infant's estate as will satisfy said judgment, and proceedings thereupon shall be staid 18 months! and if the infant have no guardian, the proceedings shall be staid for 18 months after a guardian has been appointed, or for one year after his arriving at full age. The commencement of a suit against an executor or administratar shall not create a lien on the goods of the deceased.

16th, Appropriates 8,920 dols. out of the internal improvement fund, for improving the navigation of the Cape Fear below Wilmington.

17th, Regulates costs in petitions for dower and partition. Provides that the court, to whom the petition is preferred, may decree at their discretion, by whom and in what manner the costs shall be paid, and that a larger attorney's fee than four dollars shall not be taxed in the bill of costs.

18th, Provides, that where a person dies intestate, having mortgaged personal estate, and no administration shall be taken out, the Court of Equity is authorised to appoint a special administrator.

19th, Validates all grants issued by the Secretary of State on surveys made and signed only by deputy surveyors previous to the year 1820.

20th, Amends the act of 1823, for promoting agriculture and family domestic manufactures. Provides that clerks of courts in this State, six months before they make a return to the Public Treasurer of monies remaining in their hands under the act of 1823, shall post up at the court house door a list of such monies, with the amount payable to each person; and for failing or neglecting to do so, shall forfeit 20 dollars.

21st, Amends the act of 1819, relative to land sold for taxes. Provides that every Clerk or Sheriff, who shall omit to perform the several duties enjoined by the aforesaid act, shall forfeit 100 dollars, and be liable for such damages as may be sustained by the owner of the lands in consequence of an irregular sale.

22d, Extends the provisions of the act of 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to land within this State, to the 1st January, 1831.

23d, Provides that the County Courts shall have the same power to require parties to produce books or writings as in the Superior Courts.

24th, Is explanatory of the act of 1810, providing that all suits on bonds of clerks and masters in equity, if the right of action has already accrued, shall be commenced and prosecuted within three years after the passage of this act; and all suits, where the right of action shall accrue hereafter, shall be commenced within six years after the right of action shall have accrued—saving the right of infants, feme coverts, and persons non compos mentis, so that they sue within three years after their disabilities are removed.

25th, Authorizes the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, Comptroller, Governor's Private Secretary, Clerk of the Treasury Department, State Librarian, and keeper of the public buildings, to receive their salaries quarterly.

26th, Authorizes the Adjutant General to employ some person to secure the windows in the State arsenal with grates; and to call in and remove the public arms to this place, in such proportion and with such reservations to the towns and companies as the Governor may direct. Directs the Adjutant General to appoint a keeper of the arms, with a salary not exceeding 60 dollars per annum.

27th, Amends the act of 1823, establishing a board for internal improvement so as to take from the board the discretion to employ a civil engineer.

28th, Extends the time of payment of purchase money on entries of land made in 1826, to 31st Jan. 1829.

29th, Ratifies and confirms the sale of the land and negroes conveyed to the Governor for the use of the State, as made by the commissioners to superintend the sale of the property of the late Treasurer.

30th, Provides that licenses to retail spiritous liquors shall not be granted to any but a free white person of good moral character, to be testified to by at least two witnesses.

31st, Provides that where any of the purchasers of Cherokee lands have lost or mislaid their receipts for the purchase money, if it shall appear from the books of the Treasurer that the whole amount has been paid, the Secretary of State shall issue a grant to the purchaser.

32d, Appropriates 230 dols. to be expended, under the direction of the Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, in repairing the State House and railing round the capitol square.

33d, Empowers the County Courts to regulate the fees of jailors.

34th, Provides that writs of [illegible] shall be deemed sustainable against persons in possession of such slaves in all cases where actions of detinue or trover are now proper; that the plaintiff, on applying for a writ of replevin for a slave, shall give an affidavit and bond; and that the sheriff shall deliver all such slaves to the plaintiff, unless the defendant give bond for double their value.

35th, Relates to justices' executions. Provides that personal property shall be bound from and by the levy of the execution, and not from the teste thereof.

36th, Is for the relief of sundry purchasers of Cherokee lands. Authorises the Treasurer to suspend the collection of bonds until the meeting of the next Assembly.

37th, Authorizes the Gov. to appoint commissioners to revise, digest, and amend the laws relating to Executors and Administrators.

38th, Cedes to the United States, Jackson Island, for the purpose of erecting thereon a light house.

39th, Is supplemental to the act erecting the County of Macon.

40th, Appoints commissioners to sell the reversionary interest of the Tuscarora Indians to the lands formerly occupied by them in Bertie county in this state.

41st, Provides that the court shall be held on the second Monday in June and the last Monday in December.

42d, Is for the limitation of writs of error for matters of fact and bills of review. Limits such writs to within five years after the judgment or decree.

43d, Regulates the damages on protested bills of exchange.

44th, Directs the manner in which the acts of Congress and other public documents shall be distributed.

45th, Provides for the representation of the stock of the State in meetings of the stockholders of the Banks of this State. Enacts that commissioners shall be appointed to attend said meetings, and represent and vote for the State—such commissioners not to be stockholders, and to receive three dollars per day for their services.

PRIVATE ACTS.

119 private acts were passed; we give such as are of interest in this part of the state.

An act to repeal an act passed in the year of 1823, entitled "an act to regulate the court of pleas and quarter sessions of Rutherford county; To authorize the committee of finance of Iredell county to settle with the commissioners of the town of Statesville; To amend an act, passed in the year 1815, entitled an act to provide for the removal of the public buildings in the county of Montgomery; Concerning certain lands purchased at the sales of the commissioners in Haywood county; To prevent the falling of timber in, or obstructing the channels of Uharie River and Richland Creek in Randolph county; To incorporate the French Broad Bridge Company; Authorising Thomas Hancock, late Sheriff of Randolph county, to collect the arrearages of taxes due him for the year 1826; To amend an act appointing commissioners to erect a building in the town of Lincolnton for the accommodation of Jurors," passed in the year 1826; To revive an act, passed in the year 1816, entitled "an act to appoint commissioners in the town of James town in the county of Guilford, and to incorporate the same; Concerning the chairman of the County Court of Burke; Concerning the hands liable to work on the Buncombe turnpike road; Requiring the county trustee of Davidson to pay the jurors of said county, and for other purposes; To compel the major general to review each regiment in the counties of Davidson and Burke separately; Authorising the justices of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties of Randolph, Moore and Montgomery to appoint commissioners to run and established the line between said counties; Concerning the Treasurer of Public Buildings and the County Trustee of Buncombe county; To restore to credit John A. Nuffer of the county of Anson; To alter the name of Geo. Pinkney Coppedge, an illegitimate son of John Lee of Anson county, and to legitimate him; To legitimate Polley Matilda Stinson of the county of Chatham; To restore Nathaniel Meachum, of Lincoln county, to credit; To legitimate Joseph Smith and Mary Bently, illegitimate children of John Smith, of Burke county; To incorporate Chorazin Chapter, No. 13, of Royal Arch Masons, in the town of Greensborough, in the county of Guilford; To alter the time of holding certain terms therein named of the County Courts of Iredell, and for the better regulation of the same; Requiring the county trustee of Chatham to pay the jurors of said county, and for other purposes; To encourage the raising of sheep, and for the destruction of wolves in Ashe county; To alter the names of, and legitimate Andrew J. Perry and others; Establish and incorporating White Oak Academy; For the relief of sundry persons engaged in surveying the Cherokee lands; Appointing commissioners to alter the plan of the town of Asheboro', and for the better regulation of the police of said town; Allowing compensation to jurors of the original pannel in the county of Buncombe; Repealing the act of 1826, chapter 145, amending the sale law in Rutherford county; To alter the time of holding the County Courts of Ashe; Incorporating the town of Clinton, and extending the limits thereof; Authorising James Bedford of Burke, to erect two gates across the road leading from Rutherfordton to Morganton; Appointing Solomon Graves commissioner to superintend the building a court house in Surry county; Requiring the Major General of the 4th division to review the regiments of Rowan county at the usual places of regimental musters; Repealing the act of 1824, regulating the mode of electing wardens of the poor, and directing their duties, so far as relates to the county of Buncombe; To alter the time of holding Superior Courts of Mecklenburg and Caburrus; Supplementary to the act of 1825, chapter 133, for the better regulation of the town of Greensborough; Designating the place where the 1st regiment of Davidson shall hereafter hold their musters; Amending the act of 1822, to extend and improve the two roads leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line; Incorporating the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina; Incorporating the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company; Compelling the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Register of Chatham county to keep their offices at Pittsborough; Appointing commissioners on the road from the Watauga, in Ashe county to the head of John's river, in Burke county; Establishing and incorporating Sandy Creek Academy, in Randolph county; Regulating the finances of Craven county; Establishing a manufacturing company in Randolph county; To amend the laws regulating the sale of lands and slaves, so far as respects the county of Montgomery; To amend the act of 1825, entitled an act to amend the several acts of Assembly passed to extend and improve the State road from Wilkesborough to [illegible] Hill, by the Yadkin & Holman's [illegible] of Wilkes, and for other purposes; also to amend the several acts of the General Assembly now in force relative to the public roads in the county of Wilkes; Appointing commissioners on a part of the road leading from Morganton to Avery's turnpike road, in Burke county; To amend the act of 1826, establishing and regulating the Tennessee Turnpike road; Incorporating the Mattamuskeet Lake Canal Company; Repealing the several acts establishing and regulating the special County Courts of Burke; Concerning the wardens of the poor of Lincoln county; To repeal the act of 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain cases, so far as relates to the counties of Iredell and Anson; Amending the laws regulating the inspecting of flour in Fayetteville; Authorising the County Courts of Ashe and Wilkes to keep in repair the road by Jefferson, by the imposition of tolls on said road; Exempting the justices of Rutherford county from the payment of a certain judgment recovered against them in Wake Superior Court; Repealing the act of 1826, chapter 139, entitled "an act to order the payment of fees to certain officers therein named," so far as it affects the county of Lincoln.

RESOLUTIONS.

37 resolutions were passed: we give such as interest this section of the state, or are of public import:

In favor of John Leatherwood, of Haywood county; Surrendering the right of the State of North Carolina to take shares in the stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company; In favor of Isaiah Spears of Cabarrus county; In favor of John Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg; Appropriating a room in the Capitol to the use of the Adjutant General; In relation to documents respecting a Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum; Calling on the Yadkin Navigation Company for information relative to the disposal of 25,000 dollars subscribed for by the State in the stock of the Company. Also, resolutions

Respecting the Governor, as guardian ex-officio of James Forsythe. [Directs the Governor to lay out the sum remaining in his hands, and in the hands of H. G. Burton, late Governor, in the purchase of stock for the benefit of said James Forsythe; Instructing the Governor to make certain inquires in relation to Miss Blakely; In favor of Benj. Brittain and Isham Matthews; In favor of William Harris and James Allen, of Montgomery; Respecting the Public Printer; In favor of John Gambell, sheriff of Ashe; In favor of Hutchins G. Burton; Instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to make certain inquiries relative to an obstruction in the Cape Fear, caused by the sinking of vessels in that river during the Revolutionary war; Instructing the Public Treasurer to make no further investments of the funds of the State in the stock of either of the Banks of the State; In favor of David Sands; Relative to the books containing the accounts of sales of the Cherokee lands. [Authorises the Treasurer to have them copied into two bound books; Appointing the Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller, a committee to examine into all the old standing accounts on the Comptroller's books.

Elegant Extract!!—The following is from the Ohio Western Reserve Chronicle, an Adams paper.

"If, after all that has been done, Heaven has decreed that a military tyrant is to guide the future destinies of this nation, we must submit; but our opinion of Farmer Jackson will remain the same. We shall still look upon him as a tyrant—a murderer—as an assassin—a vile calumniator of private character—a confederate of Burr. In short, a man who has hitherto bid defiance to the Constitution, the only safe-guard of our civil and religious privileges. From such a chief magistrate may we be delivered.

[Poor fellow, he's as crazy as a bed-bug. He must have held a fat office under Mr. Adams; and now that he has lost it, he thus groans, weeps and wails.] *Ed, Caro.*

An Adams man in Ohio in writing to his friend in Baltimore, exclaims in a moment of despair—"Ohio is gone to the Devil, and I am starting for Canada." Another writes, "the Jackson men have beat us horse, foot and dragoons, and Kentucky is following in her train. We have no hope left; they have rowed us up Salt River."

In the Kentucky Gazette of the 21st Nov. last, is the following:

Important.—We learn that it has been determined in solemn caucus, in this place, by the friends of Mr. Clay, to organize an opposition to the administration of General Jackson, even before he takes his seat in the Presidential Chair, and bring out Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency to succeed him. The friends of Mr. Clay, like himself, are certainly driven to madness. Do they imagine that the republicans of the United States can ever be induced to support Mr. Clay for the presidency? The people of New England will never support him, for he is cordially despised by them, and Kentucky and Ohio have abandoned him? No act or repentance on his part, will ever restore him to the confidence and affections of the people. Let him return to obscurity,—and in secret brood over his misfortunes and disappointments, and deplore the infatuation that ever induced him to believe, that he could, by patronage and power, control the destinies of a free people.

Dismal Swamp Canal.—The Norfolk Beacon states that the water was let into the Canal on the 31st ultimo, and that a boat loaded with staves from the south end, was expected to arrive in that town on the 2d inst.

There are stated to be upwards of *two thousand* pupils in regular attendance at the London University. The medical class consists of nearly *three hundred*.

LEGISLATIVE.

From the Raleigh Register, Jan. 9th.

The Banks.—The bill introduced by Mr Potter for putting down the Banks, which has undergone a long discussion in the House of Commons, was rejected on Tuesday last, by the vote of the Speaker, on its third reading, the votes being 59 votes in favor of passing the bill, and 58 against. After announcing the state of the vote, the Speaker observed, "This places me in a situation of great responsibility; but I shall not shrink from it; believing the bill ought not to pass, I place my vote with that of the minority." [It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, that when the Speaker announced his vote against the bill, he was *applauded* in a very disorderly manner. Mr. Fisher hoped the disturbers would be taken into keeping by the door-keepers: The Speaker said he should have issued orders to that effect, had he been able to point out those who were engaged it. And here we suppose the affair was dropped.]

In the Senate, on Monday last, the bill providing for a term of the Supreme Court to be held annually at Statesville, passed its third reading, by a majority of five votes. On its reaching the House of Commons, it was again rejected by a majority of *two* votes.

Mr. Eccles, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to provide for constructing a Railroad, from the town of Fayetteville to the Cape Fear River, which, on motion of Mr. Stedman, was indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate, Mr. Alexander presented a bill, to institute judicial proceedings against the State Bank, with similar provisions to that rejected in the House of Commons. It was indefinitely postponed on its first reading, without discussion, by a majority of one vote.

From the Raleigh Star, Thursday, Jan. 8.

The Banks.—On Monday, Mr. Potter's Bill and Resolution again came up for consideration, and were, on his motion, amended by the substitution of an entire new bill, with the exception of the enacting clause. By this it was provided that the Attorney General should proceed against the *State Bank* only, either by information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto* or other legal process; that the Supreme Court should have jurisdiction of the cause, and should meet on the first Monday of February next, and enter upon the trial; that in case the corporation should be dissolved, such dissolution should not work an extinguishment of the debts either due to or from the Bank; that the court should appoint commissioners, whose duty it should be to take into possession all the effects of the institution, and proceed to wind up the affairs thereof; and that so soon as this object should be effected, and a detailed statement of their proceedings in writing be delivered to the Court, that thereupon the Court should make such decree as should be compatible with the rights of the stockholders, the claims of creditors, and the condition of debtors. These, according to our understanding, were the most prominent features of the amendment. Mr. Nash moved to lay the bill on the table, in order that the House should not proceed further without a day's reflection. This course was opposed by Messrs. Potter, Cooper and Fisher, and the motion was lost by a small majority. The bill, as amended, was read the second time and passed—Ayes 62, Nays 54.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wyche moved an amendment, which provided for the punishment of any officer of either of the Banks, who should for, or on account of such Bank, trade in articles not permitted by the charter—should buy the notes of such Bank, either in this State or elsewhere, at a price below their nominal amount—or should require an exchange of the notes of any other Bank as a condition of granting a loan or discounting a note, or on more favorable terms of renewal For these several offences, heavy fines, and in some cases, imprisonment was to be inflicted; and lastly, it proposed to make the Banks pay ten per cent. per annum, interest on all notes presented for payment after the 1st January, 1820. It was opposed by Messrs. Potter, Fisher, Shipp and Cooper, and lost. The bill was then read the third time, when considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Nash, and Jones of Rowan, opposed, and Messrs. Allison, Shipp and Bynum advocated it. The ayes and nays having been called for by Mr. Graham, the Clerk announced the result to be, in favor of the passage of the Bill 49, against it 58. The Speaker (Mr. Settle) voted with the minority, and the bill was rejected.

In the Senate, on the 31st ultimo, the committee of Claims reported against the expediency of discontinuing the appropriation for the education of Miss Udney M. Blakely; when Mr. Shober moved for the postponement of the subject; which was not agreed to. The report, after having been advocated by Mr. Brown, and opposed by Mr. Burgin, was concurred in by a vote of 35 to 24.

J. C. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has been nominated to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Judge Trimble, deceased.

...halisbury:

JANUARY 20, 1829.

MRS. JACKSON.

In our last, we announced the death of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of the President of the United States; we have since received the Nashville Republican of the 26th ult. from which we copy the following notice of that distinguished lady's exit to another and a better world.

From the Nashville Republican, Dec. 26.

Died on the 22d inst. at the Hermitage and in the 62d year of her age, MRS. RACHEL JACKSON, wife of Andrew Jackson, President elect of the U. States. Her health, which had for some months been more delicate than usual, became seriously impaired about a week ago, by the fatigue of a long walk. She was attacked with alarming spasms in the chest which after remitting and recurring for a few days, became transferred to the heart, and in a moment of apparent convalescence, terminated without a groan or struggle her well spent life.

This melancholy event, which has visited her family with unspeakable sorrow, and clothed our community in sadness, will excuse the following faint and brief notice, which though far inferior to the dignity of her virtues, is the best offering we can make to her beloved and venerated memory. The History of Mrs Jackson from her early years is closely and [considering her sex] remarkably connected with the history of our country. Her father Col John Donelson, who was a gentleman of fortune, probity and enterprise, removed with his family, while she was yet a child from Pittsylvania county, Va. (the place of her birth) to the Western country; and settled in this neighborhood on the banks of the Cumberland. Surrounded by the dangers which our brave pioneers had to encounter, he was killed in the prime of manhood and the flush of success by the Indians in Kentucky. At the time General Jackson first came to this country, she was residing with her widowed mother, and in August 1791 she became his wife. His well known hardships and perils in our Indian and English wars, his distant and dangerous campaigns, his frequent battles and triumphs, made her a silent but anxious sharer in the dangers and glories of the nation; and many of her relatives following the standard of her martial husband, gave her a more painful interest in our struggles. General Coffee, the husband of her neice, was always in the front of the battle, and her nephew, Alexander Donelson, fell gloriously fighting by his side.

In the recent political contest, which has terminated so fortunately for the institutions of our country, and so honorably for the illustrious partner of her heart, the same connexion subsisted. In order to obstruct his course to just popularity, and rightful power, she was made the object of injuries more barbarous than murderous savages could inflict. And Providence, after permitting her to witness the downfall and confusion of those who committed these atrocities, gently withdrew her wounded spirit to the mansions of eternal bliss, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Even after death the course of public feeling is blended with her name. The honors with which it was intended to commemorate on the same day a national victory, and the triumphant election of Gen. Jackson, were suspended by her fate, and exchanged by a patriotic people for public expressions of respect for her virtues, and regret for her departure. And those who in the evening had expected to salute her with joy and gratulation, hurried next morning to look for the last time on her inanimate countenance, and to follow her cold remains to the tomb. Piety and age, innocence and childhood, the brave and the fair, the humble and the exalted, mingled their tears and blessings around her grave, and attested, in accents of deep and spontaneous sorrow, in sobs of affection converted into agony by the awful presence of death, her endearing merits, and her exemplary life.

In the character of this excellent and lamented lady, feminine charms, domestic virtues and christian perfections were united. Her person in youth was beautiful, her manner was always engaging, her temper cheerful, her sensibility delicate and mild. She was a tender wife, an affectionate friend, a benignant mistress, a generous relation, a kind neighbor and an humble christian. Her pure and gentle breast, in which a selfish, guileful or malicious thought never found entrance, was the throne of benevolence; and under its noble influence her faculties and time were constantly devoted to the exercise of hospitality, and to acts of kindness. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to supply the indigent, to raise the humble, to notice the friendless, and to comfort the unfortunate, were her favorite occupations; nor could the kindness of her soul be repressed by distress or prosperity; but like those fountains which, rising in deep and secluded valleys, flow on in the frost of winter and through summer's heat, it maintained a uniform and refreshing current.

Thus she lived; and when death approached, her patience and resignation were equal to her goodness;—not an impatient gesture, not a vexatious look, not a fretful accent escaped her; but her last breath was charged with an expression of tenderness for the man whom she loved more than her life, and honored next to her God.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

THE LEGISLATURE,

Of this state, adjourned on Saturday, the 10th inst. after a session of *Fifty Five Days!* 45 public, and 119 private *acts*, and 37 *resolutions*, were passed.

It will be seen, by our extracts from the Raleigh papers, that the BANKS were left just where they were found by the Legislature. Perhaps it is well for the people, that they are *let alone*; but we still think *something* ought to have been done on the subject. Let us submit, however, another year; and trust to time and chance, for relief.

The session has been a very long one; but the business transacted bears an inverse proportion to the time and money consumed. But few important acts have been passed: the act erecting the County of *Macon*; the one in relation to executors and administrators; and the one in relation to Constables levies, are, perhaps, three of the most important passed. A list of al the public, and such of the private acts as are immediately interesting to this section of the state, will be found in to-day's paper. We shall hereafter give a synopsis of the last doings of both Houses, in order to show what disposition was made of the mass of business before them.

Hutchins G. Burton, Esq. late Governor of this state, has been appointed Gov. of the Arkansas Territory, in place of Gen. George Izard, deceased. Fifteen hundred dollars, we believe, is the salary.

The *Bank of Cape Fear* has declared a dividend of *two per cent.* for the last 6 months.

SNOW.—We mentioned in our last, the commencement of cold weather; Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 10th, 11th, and 12th, were severely cold days. On Monday night there was a fall of snow; Tuesday morning presented a sight which had not been witnessed for two years, the ground covered with snow. Since then, the temperature has not been quite as frigid, and some rain has fallen.

The Public Lands.—We have been favored, by the Hon. John Branch, Senator in Congress from this state, with a Report from the Commissioner of the General Land office, showing the quantity and quality of land belonging to the United States, unsold 30th June, 1828; the probable value of same; length of time it has been in market; and the time during which it was subject to be disposed of by foreign sovereigns, before it came under the dominion of the United States. This is a valuable document, containing much useful and interesting matter in relation to the public lands. Such of our friends as are desirous of seeing it, can have the privilege by calling at our office.

Littleton Tazewell has been re-elected Senator in Congress from Virginia, without opposition.

The appointment of William Clark, of Pennsylvania, as Treasurer of the United States, which was made by the President during the recess of Congress, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Civil Engineer.—On reference to the list of acts passed by the Legislature, it will be seen that one of them legislates Mr. Nash, our late Civil Engineer, out of the state's employ. We fear internal improvement will progress slowly with us, now we are deprived of his valuable services. It does appear to us that North-Carlina goes to work left handed about all her public improvements. The Board of Internal Improvements cannot make judicious expenditures of money, without the instruction of some one skilled in topography and civil engineering. In this way are the efforts of the state paralysed, and her resources wasted.

John Baker.—It will be recollected, that some time last season, a man by the above name, a citizen of Maine, was arrested by British officers near the borders of that state, (where the boundary line between the U. States and the British province of New-Brunswick is in dispute) taken before British authorities, tried for *rebellious conduct towards his Majesty's government*, and imprisoned some months in British jails. For this outrage on the rights of a Free Man of this Republic, the Administration have, as yet, neglected to obtain any redress. We notice, however, that Mr. Anderson, a Jackson member from Maine, has brought forward resolutions in the House of Representatives, calling on the President for information relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Baker. Justice will no doubt be done that injured citizen, by the new administration.

8th of January.—A ball was given at Guion's Hotel, Raleigh, in commemoration of the day.

Again, stick to the Stage.—The stage between Washington city and Alexandria, was run away with on the 1st inst. The driver, and a number of ladies who jumped out, were severely injured—those who remained in the stage were unhurt!

U. S. Senate.—The National Gazette, says there will be in the senate, after the 4th of March next, 25 Jackson, and 23 Adams members. We are inclined to think the Gazette has made a wrong estimate: there will probably be at least 26 Jackson to 22 Adams men in that body.

Fresh Shad were caught, and offered for sale in Savannah, Georgia, on the 15th January.

Councillors of State.—Wm. B. Lockhart, of Northampton county; Geo. W. Jeffreys, of Caswell; Alexander Gray, of Randolph; Archibald M'Bryde, of Moore; Thomas L. Kenan, of Duplin; Nathan B. Whitfield, of Lenoir; and Gideon Alston, of Warren, have been elected Councillors of State for the present year.

Trustees of the University.—John Giles, John M. Morehead, John L. Bailey, Hugh Waddell, and William S. Mhoon, have been elected Trustees of the University of this state, to supply vacancies.

New-York.—The Legislature of New-York assembled at Albany on Tuesday, the 6th inst. Peter Robinson, of Broome county, was elected Speaker of the lower house; the vote was, for Robinson 106, Mr. Norton, of Monroe county, 16: the Lieut. Gov. presides in the Senate. The N. York Enquirer of the 9th, which we received on Friday morning, which has been only *seven* days in reaching us, contains Gov. Van Buren's inaugural message: it is a long and able document, such an one as might be expected from its distinguished author.

[illegible], late Governor of Maryland, in place of Joseph Kent, whose constitutional term expired. The vote was, Martin 58, Col. Geo. E. Mitchell of Cecil county, 38.

Counterfeits.—The Fayetteville Observer, of the 8th inst. says a $50 counterfeit Cape Fear bank note was detected in that town a few days since. It was badly executed, the name of *W. Anderson* was stiffly written.

Hon. Gabriel Moore, (a native of Stokes county, in this state) will, it is expected, be the next Governor of Alabama. The first Gov. of that state, Israel Pickens, and the present, John Murphy, are also natives of this state.

☞ We received the following communication by mail, from Raleigh; and it also appeared in the "Journal," of this place, of the 30th ultimo:

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

The writer of the communication signed P. W. and dated Oct. 10, last, begs leave respectfully to present his thanks to you for the very polite manner in which you noticed his communication of that date; and though it "got mislaid among the wilderness of papers with which your office is filled" (Telegraphs, no doubt,) the courtly editorial remarks accompanying its publication make full amends for such delay.

The writer of P. W. utterly denies and disclaims the authorship of the publication in the Journal of your town, which you have been pleased to charge to him in your paper of the 23th Nov. and on which you have remarked, in terms evincive of the state of refinement and morality to which the press has arrived, (your press, at least.) He is, therefore, as well as the individual to whom your remarks were no doubt intended to apply unfortunately bereaved of all the enviable distinctions which they were intended to confer.

An Editor of such chaste morals, such nice and refined feelings, and of such exquisitely tender sensibilities for the feelings and character of men, who though they may be "bothered with more weighty matters," have given no offence but in support of truth, cannot fail to meet with ample encouragement in a community whose characters may be assimilated to his.

P. W. did not see the remarks in your paper of the 25th Nov. until a day or two past, or they would have been sooner attended to. P. W.

Dec. 18, 1828.

[But few of our readers will probably understand the drift of the above, unaccompanied by explanation; we will therefore give a brief history of what has elicited this *starch'd* effusion from "P. W."

Some time last fall, we were advised by a very respectable citizen of Montgomery, that a gang of counterfeiters had temporarily quartered themselves on that county; that spurious U. States and State bank notes had, in a number of instances, been palmed on the citizens; and it was the *general opinion* in the neighborhood, that they were manufactured, or at least first put afloat, by these suspected persons; that accordingly, three men, Lewis, Blakely, and Griffin, were arrested, taken before two magistrates in Lawrenceville, and examined; but as *proof-positive* was not forthcoming against them, they were, as our informant thought, and, as it seems, the Judge and Solicitor of the last Superior Court thought, too, "very improperly discharged." These facts had also reached us through other channels: We therefore felt in duty bound to make a publication on the subject, not only to put the people on their guard against receiving the bills, but to induce them to be vigilant in bringing the guilty fabricators of them back to justice, *through whose fingers* they had unfortunately slipped. One of the magistrates above mentioned, on seeing our publication, and misconceiving its object, (which was *alone* intended to caution the public against the counterfeiters, and their emissions of base money) wrote us a reply, complaining that their conduct had been wrongfully censured: We published the reply, and accompanied it with an explanation, that no *censure* of the magistrates was meant to be conveyed; that the terms "improperly discharged," were hastily used, and only intended to convey the idea that the culprits were *unfortunately* (for the ends of justice) let loose on the community without a more thorough examination. In these remarks, we used no harsh language towards the author of "P. W.;" we called the counterfeiters *villians* and *swindlers*, but did not apply a single opprobious epithet to "P. W." We did express an opinion, (in courteous language, however) that he was the author of a piece in the 'Journal,' (of similar import to the one originally sent us) the style of which was coarse and unmannerly; but we are satisfied with his *disclaimer* of its authorship.

With these few words of explanation, we would ask the dispassionate reader if he thinks we have given P. W. cause for writing such a production as the above against us? We had not spoken of him in terms of bitter irony, and biting sarcasm, as he has made a lame attempt to do of us; nay, we had used nothing but kindly language towards him: And behold what we have received in return! He twits us with being well supplied with *Telegraphs*: we plead guilty, with a bold face: we confess we feel honored by an exchange with that able advocate of the people; and do not *conceal* it in the crown of our hat, as *some folks* do those vehicles of slander and filth, 'We the People,' and Binns' 'Press.' Those who know us intimately, can readily appreciate the ill grace with which an insinuation about our "morals," comes from "P. W." or any one else of his cast. It does not become erring mortals to speak in a tone of confidence of the rectitude of their own conduct; for their purest actions are but *sins* in the sight of the Great Author of their existence: But we wish no concealment in relation to *our* morality,—we are ready to submit our "morals" to the test of the severest scrutiny; and if "P. W." has *moral nerve* enough to suffer him to do the same, we will then see who is entitled to "throw the first stone."]

A letter from Bogota, expresses an expectation that Vice President Santander, instead of being executed, will be permitted to come to the United States.

From the Raleigh Register, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

On Friday, Cadwallader Jones, Marsden Campbell and Andrew Joyner, were elected a Board for Internal Improvements, during the present year.

On the same day, the bill to provide for the gradual diminution of the capital stock of the Banks of this State, by the purchase and extinguishment of shares, and the bill to compel the Banks to redeem their notes with *specie*, were *indefinitely postponed*.

The Season.—A gentleman sent to our office last evening, two ripe apples, with a branch of the tree attached, several sprigs of the peach tree, and the wild jessamine, all in blossom, taken from a farm in the neighborhood of this city, where they grew in the open air, exposed to the weather.

Charleston Courier, 8th January.

Mr. Miner yesterday presented to the House of Representatives a preamble and resolution on the subject of the traffic in slaves carried on in the District of Columbia, and referring it to the Committee of the District to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the law on the subject, as well as the propriety of abolishing the Slave Trade in the District.

Nat. Journal, 7th inst.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Senate of Maryland, by Mr. Nelson, in favour of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to prevent the election of the President from devolving on the H. of R. of providing an uniform mode of election by general Ticket in all the states; of abolishing the intervention of electors; and of limiting the eligibility of the President to one term. *Ib.*

The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, of the 2d inst. says—"On Tuesday the weather was mild and pleasant as April; on Wednesday it was very cold, clear, and beautiful; yesterday it was wet and uncomfortable; in the evening it was bright star-light; and now it snows furiously."

Cape Fear Bank.—The notes of this Bank, says the Fayettevile Observer, are completely at par with those of the United States Bank, and that the Branch in that town promptly redeems all notes presented, of whatever Branch, with specie or United States Bank Notes, at the option of the holder.

Gov. Owen.—The following merited compliment to our new Governor, is from a correspondent of the Elizabeth City Star:

"I was particularly pleased with the manner in which Gov. Owen was elected. He was ninety miles from the scene of action attending to the cultivation of his farm, and enjoying all those blessings which domestic life is calculated to bestow, and without solicitation on his part, he was elected Chief Magistrate of the State. This was as it should be—it was honorable to him, it was honorable to those who elected him. Possessing as he does every quality calculated to please, united with a well cultivated mind, I have no doubt the people will ratify the choice which their representatives have made.

Finances of Virginia.—The available literary fund of Virginia is said to amount to 1,200,855 dols.—the fund for internal improvement to 1,604,400 dols. of productive stock, and 465,126 dols. of unproductive stock. The James River Company has expended 1,260,000 dols.—has a revenue of 29,673, dols. and pays 71,673 dols. interest—the difference between the revenue and the interest being charged on the fund for internal improvement.

"Evander," is received, and shall be attended to.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Jan. 17—Cotton [in seed] 1¾ to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 3.50 to 4 per barrel, wheat 45 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 20 to 25, salt 1.25 to 1.50, linsey-woolsey cloth 30 to 50 cents.

Fayetteville, January 8th.—Cotton 8.50 to 9, bacon 6 to 8, peach brandy 50 apple do 40 to 45, butter 15 to 20, corn 35 to 40, flaxseed 90, flour 5.75 to 6.50, lard 7½, molasses 39, sugar 10½ to 11 salt 1.25 to 1.50, tallow 8, wheat 1.20, whiskey 25 to 30.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 1½ a 2 ditto.

Charleston, Jan. 10.....Cotton 9 to 10 cents, flour 9, whiskey 27 to 28, bacon 6 to 7, hams 11 best kind of bagging 22 to 24, salt 40 to 50, corn 51, coffee 12 to 15.....North Carolina bank bills 3½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Remarks.—The sales of the week in Upland Cotton have been fair at the range of our quotations, but principally fair to good clean lots, 9¾ a 9¾; prime, 9¾ a 10 cts. Some fine brands have sold as high as 10¼ a 10¾—the latter description is scarce.

Camden, Jan. 10.—Cotton 8 to 9, flour 6—7 for that made at Camden mills, wheat $1, corn 40, oats 30, salt 87½.

Baltimore, Jan. 2.—Flour 8.00 to 10.00, cotton 10 to 13, whiskey 24 to 25½, bacon 10 to 12.

Richmond, Virg. Jan. 9.—Cotton 9 to 10, flour 7.62 to 8, wheat 1.50 to 1.60, corn 45 to 50, bacon 6 to 7, apple brandy 30 to 37, old peach do 90, whiskey 29 to 30, leaf tobacco 2½ to 9, North Carolina bank bills 3½ discount, S. Carolina 2½, Georgia 3½.

Petersburg, Virg. Jan. 9.—Cotton 7 to 10, flour 7 to 7.50, apple brandy 40, peach do. 45 to 75, salt $1, tobacco 2.50 to 7.85, wheat 1.40, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 3 to 4, S. Carolina 1½ to 2; Georgia 3—Darien 5.

New-York, Jan. 6th.—Cotton 9¾ to 11¼, flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.62 to 1.75, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 4½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 2½, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Columbia, S. C. Dec. 25.—Cotton 8 to 9¼, flour 5 to 6¼, whiskey 37 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 75 to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87.

Wilmington, Jan. 7.—Cotton 8.50 to 9, corn 40 a 45, beeswax 22, bacon 8 to 10, salt 40 to 50.

Newbern, Jan. 10...Cotton 8.60 a 8.75, flour 7 to 7.50, wheat $1, bacon 6 to 8, salt 45 to 50, peach brandy 60, apple do. 50, whiskey 33.

Boston, Jan. 3...Cotton 10½ to 11½, flax 9 to 10, flour 8.25 to 8.87, corn 60 to 64, cheese 3 to 5, apple brandy 37, tallow 8.

Nashville, Ten. Dec. 26.—Cotton 8, flour 6.50, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6. North Carolina bank bills 8 to 10 per cent. discount.

New-Orleans, Dec. 6.—Louisiana cotton 9 to 13, flour 7.25 to 7.50, whiskey 25.

MARRIED,

On the 8th ult. by Samuel King, Esq. Mr. Orvill Holland to Miss Harriet Holland, daughter of Basil Holland, all of Iredell county. Also, on the same day, by William Harbin, Esq. Mr. Jeremiah Moore to Miss Emilia Moore, daughter of Guthrie Moore,—all good free hearted Jacksonians. [*Communicated.*

DIED,

At Washington Furnace, in Lincoln county, on Saturday morning, the 10th January, after a severe attack of fever, Mr. *Caleb Connelly*, of Burke county. The deceased was a young man of unblemished moral character, who combined manly virtue with a suavity of manners that endeared him to all who knew him. But a few months ago, he was the picture of health, and, judging from his usual cheerfulness, might be supposed to be the last of his associates destined for the grave; yet death, without respect, comes upon all, and "the hour no man knoweth;" and his shaft, when once levelled, none can evade. In the bitterness of their grief, it must be a happy consolation to those endeared by the tender ties of relationship, to reflect that he died as he lived, respected and beloved by all who knew him, esteemed by them as one of those who are declared to be the noblest work of God, "an honest man." [*Communicated.*

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues.

YOU are required to appear in full uniform, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 28th day of February next,—the last Saturday in the month. As Capt. Lemly intends resigning, having been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, you will be required to elect, on that day, some suitable gentleman as your Commander; it is particularly desirable, therefore, that *every* member of the company should be punctual in his attendance.

By order. JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*

January 19th, 1828. 6t35

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust to me executed, by John Klutts, I will sell at his house on Wednesday the 4th day of February next, the following tracts of land, viz:

One tract of land lying one mile South-East of Concord, it being the tract whereon the said Klutts now lives, adjoining the lands of John E. Mahan, Andrew Corzine, and others, containing by estimation ninety two and a half acres.

One tract, conveyed to the said John Klutts by Tobias Klutts, adjoining the foregoing tract, and the lands of John E. Mahan and others, containing seventy acres, more or less.

One tract conveyed to the said Klutts by Paul Barringer, adjoining the Ferguson tract, the lands of Peter Dry, George Lytaker and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Also, one other tract of land, conveyed to the said Klutts by John Corzine, adjoining the lands of Abel Corzine, Silas Corzine and others, containing forty acres, more or less.

Also, at the same time and place, and by virtue of the Deeds of Trust aforesaid, I will sell the following personal property, viz:

Six *negroes*, Ezekiel, John, July, Jude, Betsey and Jim; eight head of horse-beasts, among which are three elegant young animals of the Dion and Florizel breeds, the other five are good farm horses; about twenty head of cattle, a stock of hogs, a road waggon and gears, and House-hold and Kitchen furniture.

The sale will continue from day to day, until all the above mentioned property be sold.—Terms made known on the day of sale, by

JAS. McREE, *Trustee.*

Jan. 12th, 1829. 3t52

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a note of hand, for one hundred dollars, given by me to Timothy Haney of South Carolina, Union District, dated in August, 1827, purporting to be due the first day of May 1828, as I am determined not to pay said note, it being obtained from me fraudulently.

3t52 WILLIAM WISEMAN, Sen.

Davidson county, N. C. Jan. 13, 1828.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY having resumed the duties of her *School*, requests those desirous of sending this quarter, to advise her, as soon as possible, of their intention to do so. The various branches, useful and ornamental, in which she gives instruction, as well as her terms, have heretofore been published.

Salisbury, Jan'y. 9th, 1829. 3t51

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 2d Thursday of February next, at the late dwelling of Elizabeth Pickens, dec'd. of Mecklenburg, I shall offer for sale

Several likely Negroes,

Of the estate of Wm. Pickens, dec'd. Also, at the same time and place, the Plantation will be rented.

R. PICKENS, *Adm'r.*
of Wm. Pickens, dec'd.

January 1st, 1829. 3t51

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent.*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

Lost, or Mislaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828. 3t0

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK CRITIC.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

By William Leggett.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amidst the gloom.
The friend who weal and wo partakes,
Unchanged whate'er our lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own;
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols blithely as a bird;
She's, too, a sunny spot.

The child who lifts, at morn and eve,
In prayer its tiny voice,
Who grieves when'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart, without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose,
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet, upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child dishonor blot;
But still undimmed that spot will shine.....
Religion lights that spot.

CRITICISM.

'Tis hard to say, if greater *want of skill*,
Appear in writing or in judging ill;
But of the two, less *dangerous* is the offence,
To tire our patience than mislead our sense.
Some few in that, but numbers err in this;
Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss;
A fool might once himself alone expose,
Now one in verse makes many more in prose.
'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.
In poet's, as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critic's share;
Both must alike from Heaven derive their light,
These *born to judge*, as well as those to write.
Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely, who have *written well*.

[*Essay on Criticism.*

LINES WRITTEN IN A BIBLE.

FROM "THE ABBOT."

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of all mysteries.
Oh! happy they of human race,
To whom our God hath given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way:
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

LINES.

'Tis only being in love and debt
That breaks us of our rest,
And he that is quite out of both,
Of all the world is blest:
He sees the golden age wherein
All things were free and common;
He eats, he drinks, he takes his rest,
He fears no man nor woman. *Suckling.*

Gold Washings.....Strange as it may appear, it is a fact, that till very lately the jewellers were in the constant practice of throwing away the water into which they dip articles of jewellery after they are taken out of the boil (a menstrum of nitro-muriatic acid employed to give them a high finish,) without being at all aware of the quantity of gold that was thrown away with it. Of late, a person, possessed of some chemical knowledge is said to have made a handsome livelihood, by instructing jewellers, at the rate of five guineas each, in a method of recovering gold contained in the washing. This method consists simply in adding a solution of copperas, which precipitates the gold, and then fusing the residuum with nitre, by which the iron in combination is oxidated, and the gold left in a pure state.

Greek Marriages.....Marriages in Greece are uniformly negotiated by proxy. A confidential female friend is deputed by each of the parties, between whom an alliance is contemplated, to arrange preliminaries. They settle the terms of the contract, fix the dowry, and name the wedding day. The couple thus betrothed now send mutual presents; that of the bridegroom being usually a lamb, accompanied by a silver distaff. If the parties are marriageable, the nuptials are completed immediately after this; if not, time has no effect in the validity or strength of an engagement so contracted. During the marriage ceremony, the bride and bridegroom hold wax tapers in their hands, and wear the nuptial crown, both being intertwined by the immortal amaranth.

Public Lands.—The amount of balances due from individuals, on account of Public Lands, purchased prior to the 1st July, 1820, is 4,147,032 dollars and 04 cents. The amount of stock issued on lands, forfeited to the United States, under the act of Congress of May 1828 is 63,313 dollars and 30 cts.

The Western Tiller says that there have been from 36 to 38 *millions of Brick* made near Cincinnati Ohio, this season, nearly all of which are now to be seen in the walls of handsome buildings.

Sales of Land for Taxes.

I will sell, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in January next, the following *tracts of Land*, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the *Taxes* due thereon for the following years:

SAM'L. M'D. TATE, *Shff.*

By whom given in.	Acres.	Value.	Year
Apley Peter	500	$200	1824
Baker Joseph	100	150	do4
Shaver Peter	50	50	182
Duckworth Thomas	200	100	do
Gallion William	100	100	do
McCall John	500	543	do
Thompson David	150	150	do
Berry George	97	150	1823
England Margaret	120	500	do
England Enoch	140	500	do
Graham Joseph	2200	2000	1823
Stacey Jeremiah	100	250	do
Bowman Sherwood	150	200	1825
Blackwood James	200	100	do
Baker Joseph	100	150	do
Chunn Samuel	2210	650	do
Doak David	550	200	do
Apley Peter	500	200	do
Giles Chrispan D.	300	250	do
Hawkins A. B.	525	860	do
Moore Barnet	150	30	do
McElrath Jacob	200	400	do
Pitts Philip	200	300	do
Cosby William	50	25	do
England Jane	50	50	do
Jinkins Charles	19¼	50	do
McCall John	400	500	do
Neill James	103	450	do
Pitts Philip	200	300	do
Perkins Levi	200	530	1827
Garrison Robert	206	226	do
Stevelie John H. For James Marcell	3475 226	3850 250	do do
Deal Henry sen.	100	100	do
Oneil H. M. and Oneil James McK.	350	300	do
Duckworth William	300	150	do
McNeely Sam'l.	249	200	do
McGalliard John	600	1600	do
McTaggart Mary	500	485	do
Hawkins A. B.	435	800	do
Oneil James McKamey	400	400	do
Duckworth Collins	350	175	do
Duckworth Samuel	80	40	do
McNeely John	269	500	do
Cosby William R.	50	25	do
Brittain Aaron	434	1000	do
Taylor Hiram	80	150	do
Good Solomon Sen.	122	400	do
Neill James Sen.	103	450	do
Pitts Philip	200	200	do
McElrath John	365	600	do
Allran John	268	400	do
Neill John	300	1200	do
Good John	330	275	do
Lyons Leonard	100	60	do
Crukelton Martha	400	630	do
Johnson Robert	267	300	do
Rust Peter	540	950	do
Cisk Micajah	230	360	8123
Gribble James	200	50	do
Hodge George	300	800	do
Hoffis Samuel	100	100	do
Marshall Jesse	200	200	do
Fogleman John	474	900	do
Gibson Edward	150	150	do
Gibson Miniard	50	50	do
MacCall Elizabeth	181	400	do
Wysenhunt Elizabeth	200	200	do
Beck Joseph	300	500	do
Branch James	100	100	do
Beck Joseph	300	600	1825
Marcus Ellis D.	75	300	do
Webb Henry	100	100	do
Mitchener John	100	50	do
Pearcy Molly	275	100	do
Pearcy William	200	400	do
Pearcy Westby	155	300	do
Pearcy William	200	400	do
Penly Christian	150	50	do
Kearley John	189	200	do
Wise Joseph	100	100	do
Branch Stephen	200	25	do
Harris Richard W.	640	50	do
Macky Samuel	320	400	do
Conly Hugh	260	100	do
Marcus Ellis D.	174	450	do
Warlick John	650	1500	1826
Pritchett Buckner	100	100	do
Marcus Ellis D.	75	300	do
Pearcy William	200	400	do
Erwin William	86	200	1827
Duckworth Alexander	200	200	do
Marler James	350	220	do
Marler Alfred	100	50	do
Pritchett Thomas	50	30	do
Hice George Jr.	330	300	do
Mitchener John	100	50	do
Spainhour Peter	200	500	do
Penly Joshua	200	600	do
Pearcy William	200	400	do
Pearson Joseph	129	300	do
Philips Meredith	150	150	do
Bradburn Thomas	200	600	do
Beck Nicholas	380	600	do
Beck Joseph	280	600	do
Beck John	104	150	do
Beck Joseph Jr.	104	150	do
Harbeson Alexander	50	50	do
Wilson Robert E.	300	50	do
Wise James	75	100	do
Conly John (Dutch)	320	825	oo
Mackey Samuel	330	320	do
Fox Alfred	100	100	do
Penly Christian	50	50	do
Craig Pleasant	50	50	1826
Fleming John	176	2500	do
Fincanon William	100	105	do
Farmer Elizabeth & John	200	150	do
Rader Joseph	100	100	do
Setser Henry	66	100	do
Stallions Abram	550	600	do
Setser Lorance	65	65	do
Stallions Reuben	200	200	do
Winkler Henry	200	300	do
Winkler Conrad	550	650	do
Arney David	150	150	1827
Boon John	565	800	do
Brown John	213	515	do
Craig Allen	200	150	do
Franklin John	379	400	do
Fleming Robert	214	200	do
Fleming John	176	2500	do
Gibson Harrison	150	250	do
Gibson Jacob	175	400	do
King Thomas	300	550	do
More John	311	370	1827
McCall Elizabeth	181	400	do
Pruet John	247	420	do
Rader Conrad Sen.	95	100	do
Rader Conrad Jr.	105	75	do
Smith Henry (Irish)	527	350	do
Setser Lowrance	65	65	do
Stallions Lansford	170	100	do
Stallions Samuel	385	425	do
Stallions John	185	200	do
Stallions William, (son of Abr'm.)	150	125	do
Shell John	79	100	do
Smith Henry (Dutch)	640	300	do
Winkler Conrad	550	550	do
Winkler Elizabeth	111	150	do

December 14th, 1828. 5t50

LIST of Letters in the post-office Lexington, N. Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1829.

John Adderton, E Albright, John Beckudite, Benj Billiegs, Caspar Brinkle, Richard Briggs, James W. Bryan, Peter Clodfelter, Jeremiah Combs, John Cooper, James Cox, Willm. Davis, Jacob Evans, Solomon Ferrington, Solomon Fouts Will A Gallamore, Amey Gregson, John Gregson George Haden, Jane Haden, William Haden, Jesse Harris, Henry Hepler, Henry Hill, Reuben Holmes, Gershom Hunt, Zebulon Hunt, Susan'h Jones, John Kent, Elijah Lanier, Willis Letheo, William Ledford, John Livergood, Seveter Livergood, John Loflin, Alexander Miller, Daniel Noah, Armistead Owen, Nat Peebles, Rachael Pickett, Reuben Pickett, John Rickard, Nathan Riley, Jacob Rothruck, William Rough, Jacob Shoaf, John Simpson, Michael Sowers, Philip Sowers, Valentine Sowers, Robert Spence, James Strain, Caty Tarr, Fred Thompson, Thos Twidwell, Lewis Tyre, Joseph Waggoner, Isaac Wilson, Francis Williams, William Woosley.

3t50 B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1829.

Caroline Alexander	Thomas Hope
Macamy Alexander	Robert Harris Esq.
Charles Bain	Uriah S. Jones 2
Abner Brooks	Allen Johnson Esq. 3
David Bradford	Mary Johnson
John Boid	J. F. Kurfies
Thos. & Warren Barker	Volentine Kestler
William N. Beard	James Kealough
Tobias Brown	Thomas Mutty 2
Joseph Baker	M. W. Moore
Benjamin Brown	John McIndly
William Bishop	Henry H. Moore
Christopher Beaver	Mistress McLean
William A. Burton	George Moyer
John L. Beard 3	Isaac Mottell
John Barringer	R. A. L. McUrday 2
Charles Blackwelder	William McLean 3
John M. Barringer	Nicholas McGraw
Rev. Wm. Crook	E. A. Nesbet
John Carrell	James Orten
Andrew Curzine	Robert Pharr
Jacob Colman sen.	John Plotto
Mary Canon	Robert Purvines
Thomas Carter 2	Easther Phifer
Andrew Crook	Seth Rodgers 2
Wm. M. Cook	William J. Robb
John Candly	Permenio Rodgers
Katharine Crawford	Peter Rumple
James Calms	John P. Rendleman 2
Speakman Downum	Joseph Rodgers
Charles Dalton	Moses Rodgers
John W. Davis	Hugh Ross
Joseph Eagle	Aaron Ridenhour
Mathias Furr	Richard Spears
William Fleming	James Solomon
Paul Furroid sen.	Elias Snell
Jared Glover	Saml. Shinn
Milly Gayler	Tobias Stirewalt
John Gorman	David White
William Harris	Jane Woodside
Levi Hope 2	Oliver Wilie
Katharine Hope	Jacob Weaver.

3t51 D. STORKE, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury N. Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1829.

N. W. Alexander	Jacob Lirely
John Anderson	Richd. Locke
John Allen	Henry Linn
Wm. M. Brown 2	Elias Lee
Thos. Butler	James H. Ladson
Charles Biles	Mr. Lipman
Wm. Barber	Wm. Simson
Wm. Butner	Capt. J. F. McCorkle
Chas. Hy. Brown	Seth Morriss
Moses or Jas. Brown	Thos. McNeely
Sam'l Black	John McErwin
Moses L. Brown	William Mason
David Beaver	John A. Miller
Andrew Bostain	Wm. McGuire
Allen Boroughs	James Nelson
Julia Biles	Chauncy Newton
James Brown	Martin Owen
John P. Carter 7	Thos. J. Oakes
John Campbell	Mr. Olever
John Calloway 2	Nathan Peebles
Max. Cutherill	James H. Plesants
Philip Carroll	Alex. Pinkston
James Coles jun.	A. G. Phillipps
Elizabeth Crider	H. G. Parlin
Hu. Craft	Kenchen Poolim
John Cornelison	Robert Porter
S. P. Church	Dr. Wm. J. Polk
Jos. E. Dobbins 2	Mr. Wm. Wright
Alex. Dubose	John Ritchey
Henry Eller	Wm. Roark
John Ellison	Wm. Rany
Thos. Ennis	Sarah Robinson
Wm. Everett	Daniel Ratlidge
Rev. John G. Fritchey	Saml. Roberts
Sam. Garves	Joseph Robinson
Rev. A. Greims	John Renshaw
Mary A. Glander	Anderson W. Redding
Abner Hall 2	John Simmons 2
Hy. Hill	Wm. P. Stockdon
Charlotte Hayne	Geo. R. Swink
Alex. M. Henderson	Emsley Starratt
E. H. Henderson	Hy. Slicktor
Isaac A. Hall	Benj. Schofreld
Richard Harriss	Tully Smith
Sally Henly	Wm. Sherrell
John A. Howard	Rev. C. A. Stork
Ezekl. Hartman	Mary E. Smith 2
Thos. Hall	Wm. Siffert
Wm. Haden	Thomas Sawyer
Daniel Hendricks	Matilda Schools 4
Thos. H. Hunt	Rev. Danl. Sherer
Margaret Houk	James Sillaman
Anthony Hatch	Frederick Thompson
John Holmes	James Townsly
Elizabeth Hughes	William Thomason
John Jordan	John Taylor
Thos. Johnston	Nicholas Williams Esq.
Saml. Josey	Citizen S. Woods
Johno. Jones	V. H. Watts 2
H. & P. Jordan	Nathan Wade 2
Dr. Geo. Jones 3	Miss Jane Williams
William Kerr	James Woodsides.

3t51 SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

WILKESBORO ACADEMY.

THE subscriber, finding it necessary to be absent from Wilkesboro' for a few months, has employed the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a graduate of one of the colleges of Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Academy, during his absence. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the performance of the duties of an instructor; and it is confidently hoped that the cheapness of board and tuition, combined with the well known local advantages of the situation, will secure to this Institution a full share of public patronage.

3t50 A. W. GAY, *Principal.*

Wilkesborough, Dec. 27, 1828.

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the stipulations of a deed of trust, executed by Henry C. Kern, I will sell at public Auction, on Thursday, the 22d of this month, the tract of land on which said Kern resides, containing 260 acres. This tract lies about 3 miles east of Salisbury, on the road leading to Salem, Danville, Milton, Raleigh, &c. There are on it a good dwelling-house and other houses, directly on the road, and well situated for entertaining travellers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. which will be at the dwelling-house on the premises.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. *Trustee.*

Salisbury, Jan. 2d, 1829.

At the same time and place will be sold, by virtue of another Deed of Trust, executed to Jacob Riblen, sen. one waggon, four horses and gears, and two stills.

Likewise, at the same time and place, the subscriber will sell his stock of cattle and hogs, his crop of grain, &c. farming utensils and house hold furniture. HENRY C. KERN

January 2d, 1829. 3t50

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for *CASH* or *COTTON*; or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES.

Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt58

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *WAGON YARD*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

THE Factorage and Commission Business

IS continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edmonston's wharf; where his services will as usual be devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the convenience of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward *Cotton* or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jos. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Antonio, of Columbia.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, 1st, Oct. 1828. 13t55

New Tailor's Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the town of Salisbury, in the *New Shop* on the cross street next door to Mr. *Murphy's Store*, near Mr. Torrence's Store, and convenient to the business part of the town: where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

He receives the fashions from Philadelphia and New-York regularly as they change, which will enable him to make up fine Coats, &c. in the most fashionable and elegant style. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work cheaper than heretofore. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will give him a trial, as he feels certain he can please them, both in his work and prices. WADE W. HAMPTON.

Nov. 14, 1828. 14

Important Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a *Deed in Trust* executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan County, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable Tract of LAND,

containing *Five Hundred and fifty Acres*, more or less, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin River, adjoining George Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

Likewise, his undivided interest, being one-third of a *Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract*, lying in Rowan County, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

Also, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Helton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan County.

Twelve Negroes,

Men, Women, and Children, all very likely.
8 Horses,
Stock of Cattle and Hogs,
Farming Utensils,
Riding Chair and Harness,
1 Still and Tubs,
Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The sale to commence between the hours of twelve and two on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN C. BLUM, *Trustee.*

Nov. 10*th*, 1828. 10t50

POCKET BOOK FOUND,

WHICH contains papers of value to the owner. Apply for it at this office.

Jan. 10th, 1829 t50

Sale of Land for Taxes.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday, the 16th of February, 1829; or so much thereof as will satisfy the *Taxes* due thereon for the year 1827.

120 Acres, belonging to the estate of Valentine Bird, dec'd.
1 House and Lot belonging to Abraham Jacobs.
1 House and Lot, given in by Ralph Kesler.
350 Acres, given in by Joseph M'Connaughey,
340 do Jos. M'Connaughey for Betsey Locke.
135 Acres, given in by Daniel Rough.
332 Acres, given in by John Trexler;
100 acres, given in by Henry Knup.
133 acres, given in by Valentine Lymer.
299 acres, given in by Nicholas Lymer.
100 acres, given in by John Sheppard.
50 acres, given in by John Holshouser.
104 acres, given in by Enoch Philips.
330 acres, given in by George Ritchey.
105 acres, given in by Philip Shive.
120 acres, given in by Andrew Setzer.
Also, 1 House and Lot by the same; and for Town Tax, for 1828.
150 Acres, given in by Henry Hartman, for the year 1826, Tax 68 cents. 6t53

Dec. 29, 1828. [18¾cts] F. SLATER, *Shff.*

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 28th day of December last, a negro man named *Daniel*, who says he belongs to a man by the name of George Law. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SLOAN, *Shff.*

Jan. 8th, 1829. [49] *of Mecklenburg county.*

Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is *John*, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sussex county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. F. SLATER, *Shff.*

Sept. 8th, 1828. 31

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, an indented apprentice, by the name of *John Younts*, between 16 and 17 years of age. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me in Lexington, North-Carolina. JOHN M. THOMAS.

December 23d, 1828. 3t50

A certain Cure for Intemperance.

THE subscriber has discovered a certain remedy for those who are unfortunately addicted to that most wretched of all vices, the too free use of ardent spirits, a single trial of the prescription will prove its efficacy: letters addressed to the subscriber post paid enclosing two dollars will be promptly attended to, by a remittance of the medicine and directions.

WM. L. AUSTIN.

Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C. 3mt57

N. B. Printers friendly to the cause of the unfortunate drunkards, will please give this an insertion.

State of North Carolina:

BURKE County Superior Court of Law, Sept. term 1828: Margaret Conway *vs.* John Conway: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court and plead on the 4th Monday of March next. Given under my hand W. W. ERWIN, *Clk.*

3mt56 By E. A. ERWIN, *D. C.*

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1828. Jane Morrison *vs.* Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore, ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Star, printed in Raleigh, and in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the said Hezekiah appear before the judge at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer the said petition, the same will be heard exparte, and judgment be rendered against him pro confesso. 3mt58 Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Haywood county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1828. Petition for Divorce. Eleanor Coleman, *vs.* Daniel W. Coleman; it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, from the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant is not a resident of this state, therefore, on motion of the plaintiff, by her attorny, Felix Axly, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law for Haywood, to be held at the court-house in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be taken, pro confesso, set for hearing exparte, and decreed accordingly. Witness John B. Love, clerk of our said court, at office, in Waynesville, the 2d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of September, 1828, and 53d year of American Indpendence. 6t59

JOHN B. LOVE, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828: Catharine Rhyne *vs.* Michael Rhyne: Petition for divorce and allimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinan and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken, pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence of the Uunited States. 3mt57

LAWSON HENDERSON.

Almanacks, for 1829.

FOR sale at this office, price 10 cents each, the *Farmer's and Planter's Almanack*, for the year 1829. Dec. 23d.